

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1866.

[No. 1757.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Freight or Charter,

To the West-Indies or a Port on the Continent,

The Sloop Lydia,

Capt. Hewes;

Burthen about 850 barrels, is
nearly a new vessel, sails well,
and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few
days. Apply to

Lawson and Fowle.

November 4.

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and
FOR SALE,

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,

50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Rickitt and Newton's. It
will accommodate a family, and a four and
grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to
hold 4,000 bbls. flour. E. J.
September 2

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been ac-
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.
November 10.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearly so. Apply to the Printer.
September 25.

Wants a Situation in Business,

A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connec-
tions, who writes a good hand. For further par-
ticulars

Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and
accustomed to horses. Apply to the Printer.
July 30.

Fresh Teas,

Of a superior quality, in small lead canis-
ters, and by the pound—
Just received and for Sale, by
TUNIS CRAVEN.
Nov. 1.

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will
find employment by applying to the subscriber
at Alexandria. E. JANNEY.
9th mo. 29th, 1865.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

100 hhds. Maryland Tobacco.
Oct. 18. WILLIAM HODGSON.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

Wholesale and retail, of the patentee
next door below Mr. Alexander M. Kenzie's,
lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.
They surpass any yet extant, for ease, e-
legance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those who
purchase by the quantity.

N.B. The buttons on the back parts of the
suspenders ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the suspenders, to prevent improper straining
and thereby destroying the ease designed in the
construction of the article.
July 8. RICHARD HORWELL.

Robert Gray,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A large supply of SLATES, of an
excellent quality.

For sale by the dozen or single.
November 6.

For Liverpool,

The staunch, good Ship

Enterprise,

CAPTAIN COLCORD;

Sails fast, about twenty-six
hundred barrels burthen—will
take freight on moderate terms.
Advances made on consignment to Messrs.
Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.

November 3.

JAMES ANDERSON

Has just received, and offers for Sale,
3000 weight excellent BUTTER,
In small firkins, suitable for family use.
November 5

RECEIVED,

By the William and John, captain Woodhouse,
from Liverpool, and for sale by

Lawson & Fowle,

12 bales KENDALL COTTONS.

6 do. Blue and mixed PLAINS.

The above goods were purchased from the
manufactory, are well chosen, and will be sold
on liberal terms.
November 5

JUST IMPORTED

In the brig Rebecca, from Oporto,
A few quarter casks Port Wine,
Of a superior quality, and for sale by
James Nutt & Co.
Oct. 27. At their Store on King-street.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by
the subscriber,

A consignment of SEGARS, of
the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 23.

Wants a Place,

In a Counting-House, Wholesale or Retail
Store, a Young Man, who writes and speaks
English, French and German. A line ad-
dressed to N. N. and left at this office, will be
duly attended to.
November 3.

Just Received,

Per ship Enterprise, Capt. Colcord, from Li-
verpool, laying at Merchants wharf,

AND FOR SALE,

A CARGO OF SALT,

Consisting of
500 sacks Liverpool stored,
5000 bushels do. coarse.

For terms apply to

William Hodgson.

November 3.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street—
occupied by Messrs. Richard Vetch & Co.—
Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

20,000 weight Green Coffee,

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, by

Mordecai Miller.

August 14.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof

20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.

10 do. N. Eng. do.

10 pipes Holland gin

4 do. American do. of superior qual.

2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } of excellent

2 do. L. M. do. do. } qual. war-

4 quarter casks do. do. } ranted pure.

3 do. Marsalla wine

20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.

30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.

10 boxes mould candles

25 do. English white soap—very dry

2 chests hyson-skin tea

800 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

October 18.

43 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,

33 bbls. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent

11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sage

Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun

July 26.

8000 bushels Salt,

Just received and for Sale by

Wadsworth and Butler.

November 10.

The Subscriber

informs his friends, and the public in general,
that he has now open, and for sale in the
house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Caze-
nove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince
Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—

—CONSISTING OF—

Superfine, } Cloths.
Fine, and Forrest }
Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,
Manchester, }
Plains and Kersays,
Halticks and Napt Cottons,
Nept Frizes and Plushings,
Blue and grey Coatings,
Ladies superfine Coatings,
A handsome choice of Flannels,
Rose and striped Blankets,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Printed Counterpanes,
Irish Linens and Dowlasses,
Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,
Brown and white Plaidings,
White and brown Kolls;
Burboon Gurrals,
Mammoodies,
Shoes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of
tailors Silks Twist and Threads—All of which
he is determined to sell at the most reduced
prices for ready money. He hopes to meet
with that encouragement his attention to busi-
ness may seem to merit from a generous pub-
lic.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitchen
and granary at Broad Creek, in Maryland,
(holding an unexpired lease for the same)
with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, con-
taining a number of excellent apple trees—
the ground equal to any for a garden.—It is al-
so an excellent stand for a tavern or black-
smith shop, either of which would be immen-
sely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a
proper manner. The terms will be made easy
by early application as above.
November 5.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the oc-
cupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-
derate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 23.

District of Columbia County of Alex-
andria, ss.

July Term, 1866.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and
Hartshorne, and William
Taylor, complainants.

vs.

Robert T. Hooe, James H.
Hooe, and John Muncaster,
trading under the firm of
R.T. Hooe, & Co. and John
and Bennett Forbes, Alex-
ander Henderson, jun. and
John M'Iver, defendants.

THE defendants Alexander Henderson,
jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not
having entered their appearance and given se-
curity according to the act of assembly and the
rules of this court, and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the court, upon affidavit, that the
said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior
and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabi-
tants of this district, on motion of the said com-
plainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that
the said defendants do appear here on the first
day of November term next and answer the
bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this
order be forthwith inserted in both of the pub-
lic newspapers published in Alexandria for two
months successively, and that another copy be
posted at the front door of the court house of
said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Densale, cc.

September 26.

DR. REES'S

CYCLOPEDIA,

VOL. 23. PART 1st.

Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for

Sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.

November 4.

For Liverpool—direct,

The Ship

LEONIDAS,

Capt. McKenzie;

Will sail in all this month. For passage on-
ly, having excellent accommodations, apply
on board or to

James Patton.

November 13.

Tanner's Oil.

A few barrels of Tanner's Oil, for sale by
Lawson and Fowle,

Who have also new Landings

6 Puncheons Grenada Rum,

Barrels, half barrels, kids New Beef

30 Boxes Cod-fish.

Nov. 15.

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

450 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt, on

board the brig Comet, Capt. Crow, from Port

land, and for sale by

Lawson and Fowle;

Who have also landing from said Brig,

30 barrels New-England Rum,

32 do. Tanners Oil,

170 boxes Brown Soap.

November 17.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made by Ro-
bert Smith to the subscriber, for the pur-
pose of securing a debt due to Henry Tabscott,
will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready
money, on Saturday, the 6th of December
next, a HOUSE and LOT, on Fairfax-street,
nearly opposite Mr. Joseph Dean's. The lot
fronts 30 feet on the street, and extends back
123 feet 6 inches—the house is a frame, 2
stories, completely finished, [except paint-
ing] with a kitchen adjoining. The sale will
take place between the hours of two and four
o'clock in the evening, on the premises

Robert Mofs.

November 17.

Wanted to Purchase,

A neat GIG and HARNESS—one with
Springs and a Top will be preferred.—Also a
good HORSE.

Apply to the Printer.

November 12.

St. Andrew's Society.

THE Members of the St. Andrew's Socie-
ty, are requested to attend a regular quarterly
meeting, on TUESDAY next, at Mr. Gad-
by's hotel, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President,

John Ramlay, Sec'y.

November 14.

Dancing & Fencing.

MONSIEUR MORAN

OFFERS to teach 20 scholars DANCING
according to the English and French
fashion—Also, to teach the young Ladies to
WALK well, and to come in and go out of a
room gracefully, and to hold up their heads
and turn out their toes, which is not generally
attended to. Terms of tuition will be low,
owing to necessity. Three dollars entrance
and five dollars for the first quarter, and af-
terwards Eight dollars a quarter from each
scholar.

He will teach in a room next to Mr. Bacon's
store, King street. Apply at Mr. Sellers's
Music room.

Any gentleman wishing to be taught the
polite and necessary art of FENCING will
be attended to every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday evenings. M. MORAN will open
school on Monday next, at 10 o'clock in the
morning, to teach Dancing.

Nov. 13.

Cut Nail Manufactory.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends
and the Public at large,

THAT he has lately established a NAIL
MANUFACTORY, on Union-street,
where he always keeps a constant supply of
NAILS, BRADS, and SPRIGS of every de-
scription, by wholesale or retail.

Country merchants and others may be sup-
plied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or
Baltimore. Orders will be duly attended to
and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

HORACE FIELD.

July 29.

N. B. One or two Journeymen Wrought
Nailers, will meet with encouragement by ap-
plying at said factory.

Printing, in its various branches,
handsoinely executed at this office.

From the Paris Argus of the 20th September.

The body of cavalry who were encamped on the heights of Meudon, above the infantry camp, are departed within these few days. The dragoons on foot quitted Meudon on Wednesday, at 5 in the evening carrying with them their baggage and camp equipage; they marched to Versailles, where they are to be remounted. The rest of the troops who remained behind in the camp, have had their arms inspected, and hourly expected to receive orders for their departure.

Europe now every moment exhibits a spectacle more and more strange to the attention of observers. On whatever side we turn our eyes we find contradictions to explain and problems to resolve.

England still testifies a desire of making peace, and her writers never cease preaching the prosecution of the war; she prepares distant military expeditions, at the very time that she keeps a negotiator of the first distinction at Paris.

Russia has just refused the peace she demanded; and is condemned to inaction as long as she is bereft of a field of battle whereon to seize again the advantages and the military renown she has lost.

Prussia is at war only with Sweden, but their warfare has more the appearance of a squabble among the citizens, than a contest between kings. And, however, she is augmenting her armies, and making such preparations as would make one think she proposes nothing less than to attack the first power of Europe.

While these three potentates are separately discussing their interests with France they seem to be combining a common alliance. But they are among themselves in a false, uncertain and wavering position, before an enemy whose policy is fixed, and whose force depends upon himself alone.

We should be less astonished to behold Russia and England concerting means of attack against an enemy whom they should equally have to engage. But can the cause, the interests, and the principles of Prussia, ever agree with those of Russia? The past proves the contrary, and the future will no doubt confirm the experience of the past.

Is Prussia in a more favorable position with regard to those with whom she wishes to unite to-day, and against the enemy whom she should dare to affront? Does she really mean to turn her arms against the power who has supported her for these fifteen years past against the hatred, envy and indignation of all the states of Europe? Does she again intend to deceive allies by clandestine engagements, which she means to break at a favorable moment? Or is she in her turn falling into a snare which they are laying for her to be revenged on her past conduct? Public opinion has only the alternative of this double sentiment until time removes the veil which yet conceals truth.

In sound policy, the resolution for Prussia to be the focus and the advanced post of a continental war, seems as dangerous as it is tardy. She set out in the war of the revolution by a defection, which from that moment betrayed her system. As long as Austria and France kept an equilibrium, and she quietly reaped the fruit of her crooked, avaricious and fluctuating policy; but Austria once conquered, Prussia necessarily lost the importance of a mediator, whom they equally managed perhaps at the same time that they both equally despised her. In these principles she bore no power a sincere friendship; and none will doubt but that she would have again pursued the same system, had the same circumstances again presented themselves. This should serve as a compass in the negotiations which any power may embark in with her.

The Prussian cabinet, although fortunate in its speculations, has made and still makes less dupes than it thinks. France has paid for its neutrality in such a manner as to show it was sincere: but she thought this complaisance more conformable to her interests and better calculated to restore the general peace of Europe. She did like that Lacedæmonian general, who seeing a corps of young men disposed to deliver up a post to the enemy, contented himself with assigning them another, where he took care to have them watched. What other cabinet could Prussia deceive; is it that of St. James's, when, instead of sharing the dangers as she shared the project of the last war, she stole into the field of slaughter after the battle, to carry off the fruits of the victory and to share the spoils of the vanquished? She still keeps Hanover, and yet she would meditate an alliance with England? Her ports are still

blockaded by the Swedes, and yet she would call them to her succor! She would invoke the support of the emperor Alexander, who she is just after abandoning in the dangers she had promised to share! It is difficult sincerely to accord those who have so often deceived and have such cruel reproaches to make each other. The sores are still bleeding. Accordingly the most moderate English writers can place no faith in this monstrous alliance. The succors of Prussia appears to them like a wooden horse, they tremble to receive her benefits. Thus notwithstanding the positive assertions even of the Berlin papers, we cannot yet believe the sudden change wrought in Prussia because every thing points out to her the obligation of attaching herself more closely than ever to France. With the friendship of this power, she might cover the wrongs she had done the others; with her succor she was to preserve advantages obtained, without drawing her sword. By taking another road, by disregarding to such a degree her position and her interests, she would expose her existence and the remains of her glory. Her inevitable fall in an unequal contest, might afford favorable compensations at the re-establishment of general tranquillity, might satisfy the resentment of the betrayed powers, leave a great example, and shew that there are policy, as in morality, truths and duties which Divine Providence sooner or later punished the infraction of.

Accounts have been received in London of a most terrible accident having happened at Malta. On the 18th of July (some of the letters say on the 15th) a magazine containing nearly 400 barrels of gunpowder and a number of shells, grenades and other combustibles, blew up and caused incredible mischief. Upwards of 1400 inhabitants are reported to have been killed or dreadfully mangled, a number of houses were destroyed, and some damage done to the ships in the harbor. The following is a copy of one of the letters that have been received.—[Mercantile Ado.]

(PRIVATE LETTER.)

"Malta, July 18.

"I now come to relate to you an event of the most melancholy description, and almost unparalleled in regard to the dreadful and miserable consequences. It happened this morning. A magazine took fire, and blew up with an explosion scarcely ever known to be equalled; by it 370 barrels of gunpowder, and above 1600 shells and grenades were blown up. Such an immense quantity as 80,000 lbs. of gunpowder must occasion the most dreadful havoc and destruction. The houses adjacent in every direction were blown immediately into ruins—and how shocking it was to the inhabitants you may easily conceive, as there was no chance of escaping. The buildings are all of stone, of an immense thickness. It is calculated that one thousand persons have either perished or are dreadfully maimed. The principal sufferers are the Maltese, who chiefly lived near the place. One man has lost his wife and six children—others nearly the same; and whole families are buried together. Those who escaped momentary death perils are shockingly disfigured and maimed, and crawling about in a miserable condition. Fourteen artillerymen, who were in the magazine, were of course blown to atoms. The band of a regiment (the 39th) were just playing 'God save the king' near the place—two men were killed on the spot—the whole remainder were much wounded. The guards on duty were killed. The magazine is situated on the side of the water opposite to the city of Valetta; it is called Barmola. Stones were thrown over to us, some to the distance of two miles. It was situated close to the water side, and the bed of the sea was so shook by it, that it rose up and overflowed the banks. Two vessels (small ones) were sunk. Immense stones were thrown up, which fell into the water; others on the ships and rigging; one I saw which fell on a vessel just arrived, weighed an hundred weight. The guard ship, the Madras man of war, is moored some distance from the dangerous place; but a stone fell on the quarter deck, and broke the thigh of the gunner, who had lately arrived. A Mr. Woodhouse here, who, with his brother, has a great wine making concern in Sicily, has lost 250 pipes of it, worth nearly 7000 pounds. They were at some distance from the place; but the shock was so great that the casks burst.

"In short, it is a scene of misery which no language can describe. The churches are filled with the dead. A friend of mine, just come from the ruins, says, that he was walking over them, when he lighted

on the head of a woman. Her whole body was crushed flat; and although it is only a few hours since the general calamity took place, her body, owing to the intense heat, was entirely putrified. Nothing farther has yet been ascertained.

"It is supposed, however, that the men were employed in cutting away the fuses from the shells, or doing something like that, when by some means a spark arose. The merchants here have begun a subscription of twenty pounds each, for the relief of the poor sufferers. A whole town, I may say, is destroyed.

"The accident happened this morning about a quarter past six o'clock. They say there are now buried in the ruins 1000 barrels of gunpowder that are in danger; but I trust in God it is untrue; were that to blow up it would bring all Malta in ruins. May the Almighty avert such another disaster!"

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

HAVING glanced over the origin of our political distinctions, and having seen that federalists principally achieved our independence, while they were almost the exclusive framers of our constitution, we may now enquire whether they have thus early renounced their former principles; and whether as has been repeatedly objected to them they are exploding that form of government they so lately established. Who are most likely to innovate upon any system; those who devise and mature it, or those who make war upon its infancy, and raise obstacles in every stage of its progress? Who are most likely to cherish unaffected patriotism; those whose fathers were worn out in the toils of their country, and who inhale their zealousness, or those who skulked like dastards in the hour of danger, and such as have not yet lost the accents of a foreign land? A little retrospection may teach us. Imposing professions are easily made; but we must learn to reason and know things by analogy.

It has been before remarked, how the anti-federal faction opposed the plan of government our federal fathers so happily adopted, and with what insolent assurance they at length turned about and pretended to be its admirers. This we should keep in mind. Their policy notwithstanding its obvious duplicity, completely lulled the careless at that early period; we therefore at this time need the nicest recollection; as it becomes more difficult to appreciate their first essays at intrigue, as they are growing every day less recent. Those who were ambitious without principle, did amongst us as they have done in all free states; they became the worshippers of the people; and a large portion of the people, caught by the guileful devotion, like the innocent fair, unsuspecting of the first advances of their seducers, set up these demagogues as their idols in return. Let us remember also with what firmness every respectable federalist adhered to his well formed doctrine, neither corrupted by the gold of office, nor allured by the tiaral of popularity, surely that man deserves commendation, whose moral constancy like that of Job, remains unshaken through every storm of adversity; and the young federalist safely rest his head in lasting honor, who unseduced by the present rewards of apostasy, and loving his countrymen too well either to flatter or betray them, retains his integrity in the midst of temptation, and spurs every aspiration of fame, which is not sanctioned by virtue.

Since the federalists have had the administration of government taken from them, it is worthy of remark, how sedulously they have contended for its inviolability; not yielding to the pressure of a temporary defeat; but obstinately combating those agents kept in secret operation to destroy it. Every measure which could be called theirs has been to raise our constitution and laws above the reach of their enemies. Can we say the same of the present recipients of public favor; or those who now lead the current of popular opinion? Did they co-operate with the parents of our constitution? Did they strive to give it permanency when they were in the minority? Have they refrained from violating it since they have gained the ascendancy in our national councils? No, fellow citizens, for it is well known to you, that they were generally anti-federalists at the beginning; and from them our present democratic leaders are lineally descended. They were notoriously its enemies at its adoption; whether they have become sincere converts since, we may determine by looking into their subsequent measures. We will, then, scrutinize their proceedings; and not credit the sanity of their professions, until they "bring forth fruits meet for repentance."

It is a fact too obvious not to strike us, that with the applauses of our constitution on their tongues, they have been aiming wounds at its vital parts. Can we forget their attack upon that essential, sacred, constitutional provision, the independence of our judiciary? Can we cease to remember with what earnestness federalists called upon them, in the moment of their frantic precipitancy, to pause before it was too late;—to pause and spare the constitution? How tremblingly anxious was every real friend of his country at a conjuncture so momentous! We were suspended between our hopes and fears; knowing, that their political frenzy could do much; yet doubting whether there could be found sufficient audacity, at that early hour, for the execution of project so nefarious. Such a subject needs not many words;—we were witnesses of its accomplishment. The fanatical spirit of a democratic majority in congress was found equal to the design. Without thought or compunction they deformed one of the fairest features of our constitution. They turned judges from their office, contrary to the express letter of that instrument; and made a precedent, by which to reduce the exponents of our laws, to be the pitiful dependents on an executive smile. We will reflect upon this; and will remember, that several democratic gentlemen, more honest than the rest, acknowledged the measure to be a daring and dangerous innovation upon our government. In the whole progress of this impious transaction, the federalists stood firm on their ancient ground; contending against their own temporary interests for the rights, the privileges, the liberties of the people.

REGULUS.

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

SWEDENBURG.

The following anecdote respecting the celebrated Swedenburg is extracted from Thiebault's original anecdotes of Frederick the Great.

I know not on what occasion it was that conversing one day with the queen, (of Sweden) on the subject of the celebrated visionary Swedenburg, we expressed a desire particularly M. Merian and myself to know what opinion was entertained of him in Sweden. I on my part related what had been told me respecting him by chamberlain d'Hamon who was still alive, and who had been ambassador from Prussia both to Holland and France. It was, that his brother-in-law, ambassador from Holland to Stockholm, having died suddenly, a shopkeeper demanded of his widow the payment of a bill for some articles of drapery, which she remembered had been paid in her husband's life time: that the widow not being able to find the shopkeeper's receipt, had been advised to consult with Swedenburg, who she was told could converse with the dead whenever he pleased; that she accordingly adopted this advice, though she did so less from credulity than curiosity; and that at the end of a few days Swedenburg informed her that her deceased husband had taken the shopkeeper's receipt for the money on such a day, and at such an hour, as he was reading such an article in Bayle in his cabinet:—that his attention being called immediately afterwards to some other concern, he had put the receipt into the book to mark the place at which he left off, where in fact it was found at the page described.

The queen replied, that though she was but little disposed to believe in such seeming miracles, she had nevertheless been willing to put the power of M. Swedenburg, with whom she was acquainted, to the proof; that she was previously acquainted with the anecdote I had related, and it was one of those that had most excited her astonishment, though she had never taken the pains to ascertain the truth of it: that M. Swedenburg having come one evening to her court, she had taken him aside, and begged him to inform himself of her deceased brother the prince royal of Prussia, what he said to her at the moment of her taking leave of him for the court of Stockholm. She added, that what he had said was of a nature to render it impossible that the prince could have repeated it to any one, nor had it ever escaped her own lips: that some days afterwards Swedenburg returned, when she was seated at cards, and requested she would grant him a private audience; to which she replied, he might communicate what he had to say before the company; but that Swedenburg assured her he could not declare his errand in the presence of witnesses; that in consequence of this intimation the queen became agitated, gave her cards to another lady, and requested M. de Schwerin, who was also present when she related the story to us, to accompany her; that they accordingly went together into another apartment, where she posted M. de Schwerin at the door, and advanced towards Swedenburg the extremity of it with Swedenburg.

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ra; so that we may consider this port as
the key of the treasury of Peru, in like
manner as the Havana is the key of that of
Mexico.

As Bonaparte has divided and subdivid-
ed the continent of Europe into kingdoms
and principalities, and created kings and
princes at his own contemplation, may we
not also be indulged in the sports of fancy
by making a few of our own choice, who
are royalists by profession. We have an
extensive royal family to provide for, and
here is an ample field of speculation for a
western empire. A revolution in the Span-
ish and Portuguese European governments
appears at hand, and we have every reason
to suppose the removal of the royal family
of Portugal to St. Salvador, the capital of
Brazil, is determined on, hence the expedi-
tion of lord St. Vincent and general Sim-
coe, with a suitable force, has gone to Lis-
bon. Should this event take place, it is
our business to deprive Bonaparte of the
dominions of Spain in America, and of the
riches that immense country has hitherto
furnished to its government. A fair oppor-
tunity now offers--we have the road to
Peru open to us; Potosi may be consid-
ered as already in our possession--Chili is
in our rear, and only separated from us by
the Cordeliers--A well concerted attack on
La Vera Cruz, to put us in possession of
Mexico; and on Carthagena, to enter the
kingdom of Grenada, would, by one great
and combined effort, deliver all South A-
merica from the dominion of Spain, and
open to Great Britain a source of wealth &
commerce hitherto unknown in the annals
of the world; let his majesty's ministers
look to it; the spirit of the people is with
us; they abhor French doctrines & French
principles, and now is the time to make a
stroke that will change the face of the com-
mercial globe.

The Fortitude has brought the first divi-
sion of the Chinese emigrants, 200 in num-
ber, mechanics and artisans, all very order-
ly industrious people; and we hear it is the
intention to give every sort of protection
and encouragement to this valuable class of
laborers, who, by proper attention and
treatment on the part of the inhabitants,
will prove a source of riches to the colony
that at present we have not even a suspicion of.

The London Courier contains the fol-
lowing remarks on the capture of Buenos
Ayres:

By the ample details contained in the ex-
traordinary Gazette, our readers will see
that the capture of La Plata is an achieve-
ment as honorable to the British arms as it
is likely to prove beneficial to the British
interests and commerce. Our whole force
did not amount to more than 1700 men,
whilst the enemy had the advantage of be-
ing in the midst of their resources of being
greatly superior in numbers, of having a
larger artillery, of being better acquainted
with the country, and of being more strong-
ly posted. Their cavalry exceeded our
whole force. General Beresford states it
at 2000 strong; sir Home Popham esti-
mates it at nearly 4000; they had also a-
bout 2000 infantry. From the length of
time our vessels were in the river it is not
probable that the enemy were taken by sur-
prise. The Rio de la Plata, or river of
Plata, has a town, St. Philip of Monte
Video, on the northern or right bank, much
nearer the mouth than Buenos Ayres, which
is on the south or left bank. It was decid-
ed upon a consultation between sir Home
Popham and general Beresford, not to stop
for the purpose of attacking Monte Video,
but to proceed direct to Buenos Ayres.
This was a judicious determination, for
Monte Video is a town of infinitely less
wealth and importance than the capital, and
has not so easy and intimate a communica-
tion and connection with the most fertile
part of the province. Besides, whilst our
arms had been occupied at Monte Video,
the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres would
have had time either to strengthen their
position, or to have removed themselves
and their treasure into the interior of the
country, whither it might have been unad-
visable to have pursued them.

About 27 tons of dollars, 1,086,208, or
about 300,000 pounds sterling, are arrived
in the Narcissus frigate which brought the
dispatches.

We have thus obtained a footing in South
America, and is one of her richest and
most extensive provinces, so healthy too
as to have occasioned the name of Buenos
Ayres, or excellent air, to be given to its
capital. The first great blow has now been
struck at the Spanish power in that vast
empire, and whilst we have fixed ourselves
in one province, Miranda is, in all proba-
bility, spreading the flame of insurrection
in another. Long before we knew of this
expedition against South America, we had
pointed out the immense advantages of

making an attempt upon the Spanish pos-
sessions, and before we read sir Home
Popham's letter, in which he truly says,
that the capture of Buenos Ayres, "exhib-
its to the commerce of Great Britain pecu-
liar advantages, as well as to the active in-
dustry of her manufacturing towns," we
had said (see the Courier of 25th ult.) that
"with the sources of the precious metals
in our hands, we could controul commerce
in peace nearly as much as we do by our
navy in time of war. With the monopoly
of the trade of the richest, most exten-
sive, and naturally strongest colonies in the
world, our commerce and manufactures
would rise with a new vigor. From Span-
ish America we should derive new sources
of wealth to counterbalance our new bur-
thens, and the conquest of it would more
firmly establish us as a colonial and mari-
time power, than any other step we could
take, or any other event that could hap-
pen."

What influence will this important ac-
quisition have upon the question of peace
or war? This is a point upon which we
feel the deepest anxiety, having heard the
language of the ministers, that "they are
not likely to be drawn from the path of
moderation, even if the course of events
should favor their efforts;" language from
which it has been inferred that any favora-
ble events during the negotiation will not
induce them to advance in their terms. If
that be a just inference, we shall think
them to the highest degree reprehensible.
Bonaparte, a negotiation pending, makes
encroachments which enable him to im-
prove and increase his terms; shall we
then not take advantage of any ameliora-
tion in our situation? The end of war is
to make an honorable and advantageous
peace. Let us use then every event of the
war which has been glorious in the highest
degree to us, to obtain a better peace. If
the ministers do not avail themselves of a
victory growing out of an expedition filed
out by Mr. Pitt, to demand more benefi-
cial terms from Bonaparte, they will not
have acted honestly to their country. Bon-
aparte dreads our getting a foot in Spanish
America--he knows what it would be in
the hands of a nation so different in char-
acter from the Spaniards, so active, vi-
gorous, enterprising, and commercial as
the English. We know that any considera-
tion, short of a most important concession
on the continent, should not induce us to
abandon the possession of La Plata, com-
municating as it does with the rich pro-
vince of Chili, and opening such new and
ample channels to our commerce and man-
ufactures. Will he give back the Tyrol
and Venice to Austria? No--These we
shall be told by men "of moderate coun-
cils," are too much to expect. Why then
if he will not consent to important con-
cessions in Europe, why should we make
them in America, or in any other quarter
of the globe? He has more need of peace
with us than we have with him. If he
will keep what he has in Europe, let us
do the same in South America. Let us
keep La Plata, and extend ourselves in
that rich part of the globe. The conquest
is easy, the benefits immense. But if we
must make peace, let it be made with the
keeping of this fine province we have just
taken. Peace! Peace!--The cry of these
men of "moderate councils" is always
peace--they then open upon us the copious
sources of one eternal, sweeping and sui-
verring argument, that we can do nothing
by continuing the war; to which we re-
ply, what can we do by making peace?--
They will never see but one side of the ar-
gument, the miseries and mischiefs of war
--they never cast a look at the miseries
and mischiefs of peace, made under the
existing circumstances of the world. We
see Prussia arming. If Bonaparte persist
in his demands, she must go to war. That
idea alone ought to make us pause; for if
war takes place upon the continent, our as-
sistance, which we cannot give if we
make peace, must be of immense ad-
vantage to the continental powers.--
Let us not so hastily adopt this dispir-
iting belief that Bonaparte must always be
successful; he can only go the length of
his chain; for a chain invisible and all pow-
erful as that which guides the comet in its
course holds this terrible man; this comet
of the human race, who shakes from his
fiery train war, pestilence and famine. But
if, as the ministerialists tell us, he will not
drive Prussia into a war, he must then de-
sist in his demands upon her. This will
prove that he will yield. If he yields to
Prussia, let us try to make him yield to G.
Britain. Let us, in consequence of our new
successes, advance in our terms; for no
man surely will contend that peace ought
to be made upon the same terms now as we
might have acceded to, had not Buenos

Ayres been in our possession.

as celebrated Mr. George Whitfield, in
his farewell sermon to the inhabitants of Nor-
wich, Connecticut, addressed them in these
words:--"When I first preached in this mag-
nificent house, about twenty years ago, I told
you, that you were part beast, part man, and
part devil; at which you were offended. I
have since thought much about that expres-
sion, and confess that for once I was mistaken,
I therefore take this last opportunity to cor-
rect my error. Behold! I now tell you that
you are not part man and part beast, but
wholly of the devil!"

From the New-England Palladium.

THE ROVER'S REFORM.

JERRY's heart was form'd for loving,
But inconstant as the air,
Round the brilliant circle roving,
He admir'd each lovely Fair.
Some he lov'd for pure good nature,
Some for shape and some for feature:
Some for one thing, some another,
This he lov'd for being small,
For her size he lov'd the other,
And in faith he lov'd them all.

Who would think that such a rover
Could consent to take a wife,
And become a constant lover,
For the period of his life?
JERRY vow'd he'd never marry--
No one girl was form'd for JERRY--
Marriage thoughts were too alarming,
Well he lov'd the enchanting Fair,
But "Variety is charming,"
Was to him a charming air.

Soon, however, lovely SALLY,
Borrow'd Cupid's surest dart,
And before he'd time to rally,
Pierc'd the roving lover's heart.
JERRY lov'd--resolv'd to marry--
SALLY made a spouse of JERRY,
Who in one alone delighted,
Finds his former notions ill,
For, though long they've been united,
JERRY loves his SALLY still.

Mr. HUGH SMITH has been cho-
sen a Director of the Bank of Alexan-
dria, vice John Dunlap, deceased.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW, at half past 10 o'clock, will
be sold, at the late dwelling of John Dunlap,
deceased, Duke-street,

A variety of neat Household and
Kitchen Furniture,

And a handsome collection of BOOKS, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

November 18.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Robert B. Jamison, who
lately took the benefit of the insolvent
laws, are requested to meet, on Friday evening,
at 7 o'clock, at Mott's tavern, on business
where they are all concerned.

November 18.

Bank of Potomac.

Alexandria, Nov. 7, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders
in the Bank of Potomac, that a dividend of
three and an half per cent. has been declared
on the capital stock, for the last half year,
which will be paid them or their legal repre-
sentatives, on Tuesday next the 11th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Charles Page, Cashier.

Staw3w

Second Notice.

SUCH of the creditors of John Hickman
and Co. late of Alexandria, as have come
into the terms upon which the said John Hick-
man and Co. surrendered their property to the
use of their creditors, are required to attend,
in person, with, or to transmit the evidence of
their debts against the said Hickman and Co.
duly proved, to the subscriber, residing in A-
lexandria, on or before the 10th day of July
next, to enable the subscriber to make a small
dividend among the creditors of a sum of mo-
ney in the hands of one of the creditors resid-
ing in Alexandria.

The interest upon the debts to be calculated
to the 31st of May, 1796, the time when the
said John Hickman and Co. surrendered up
their property.

George Clementson.

June 7.

N. B. The postage of letters to be paid.

The above Dividend is postponed
in consequence of several creditors not having
come forward with their accounts. This is
therefore to give notice, that in fifteen days
from this date, I am required to make a divi-
dend, and all those whose claims are not hand-
ed in, properly proven, on or before that time,
will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

GEORGE CLEMENTSON.

November 6.

The Stages between Alexan-
dria and Richmond, will travel
on SUNDAYS, until the pub-
lic are notified to the contrary.

The Proprietors.

NOVEMBER 8.

447

William F. Gird,
Clock and Watch-Maker, King-street, near
Mills' Tavern,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
*A handsome assortment of English
Watches:*
AND HAS ON HAND,
A few good Clocks, with or with-
out cases; table and tea-spoons; sugar-tongs;
gold and gilt ear-rings; gold and gilt finger-
rings; gold and gilt breast-pins; silver thin-
bles; gold mounted combs; chains; seals;
keys—and a variety of other articles in the
jewellery line—which will be sold on moderate
terms.
November 15. eodt
M. B. A JOURNEYMAN Watch-Maker
wanted.

PUBLIC SALE.
PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable
the circuit court of the district of Colum-
bia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold
to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Sa-
turday, the 22d day of November next, at the
coffee-house, between the hours of 12 and 4
o'clock, sundry LOTS of GROUND, lying
on Patrick, Cameron, and Alfred streets, the
property of John V. Thomas; to satisfy a
debt and costs due Thomas Allen—Also, at
same time and place, sundry *Ground Rents*,
arising from lots lying on the same streets.
R. MOSS, D. M.
For D. C. BRENT, Marshal
October 14. 2awts

Fall Goods.
JOHN LLOYD,
Has received per the Leonidas, and William
and John,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL GOODS,
Which will be sold on the usual terms.
November 3. doteo3w
Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale, at Herndon's
Tavern, in the town of Fredericksburg, on
FRIDAY, the second day of January next, if
fair, if not, the next fair day, for cash;
Between 50 and 60 Negroes,
Lately attached to the Chatham estate, con-
sisting of laborers and tradesmen, of different
kinds, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c.
&c. Also, a good miller, cook, gardener, train-
er of horses, and some valuable house ser-
vants. They are, for the number, as likely
and as valuable a set of negroes as any in Vir-
ginia; also, some work horses and farming
utensils. Should any person in the neighbor-
hood be disposed to purchase at private sale,
prior to the said day, I will be ready to treat
with them.
I will also sell, at Private Sale,
Some Lots in the town of Fredericksburg,
my Lands adjoining Stafford court-house, my
Lands in Westmoreland and Richmond coun-
ties, and my Farm called *Clark's*, on the Rap-
pahannock river, about three miles below Fre-
dericksburg.

William Fitzhugh,
November 4. eods
Charles Bennett,
Has imported in the ship *Wm. and John* captain
Woodhouse, from Liverpool, and John and
Aviee from London, via Norfolk,
FALL GOODS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART.
Kendal Cottons, Kerseys, Halthicks,
Pinks, Jerseys,
Cloths, Coating and Frizes,
Superfine Bombazeens, Bombazetts, and
Wildbores,
Satinets, Bennetts Cord, & Kerseymere,
An elegant assortment of Waistcoating,
Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Manchester,
Kendal knit Lambs' Wool Hose,
Silk, Cotton, and Worsteds Hosiery,
Silk Velvets, Moleskins, &c.
Fashionable London Hats,
Coarse Hats,
English Ingrain Kidderminster Carpets
And Carpeting,
Venetian Carpeting,
Sewing Silk and Twist first quality,
Silk and Leather Gloves,
Silk Cords, &c.
British Battle, and F. F. Gunpowder, &c.
Oct. 30. 1wdStaw2w.

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold, at public sale, on the premises,
(if not otherwise disposed of) on the first
day of December next,

A NEAT two story **BRICK HOUSE**, on
King-street, now in the occupancy of
Mr. William Douglass. The house is twenty-
five feet front, containing two rooms and a
passage on the first floor, three rooms on the
second floor, and a well finished garret.—
There is an excellent Brick Kitchen and every
other necessary back building.—Terms will
be made known at the time and place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.
November 10. 2aw1stDec
A few copies of the **AMERICAN GAR-
DENER**, for sale by Robert Gray, at his Sta-
tionary Store, King-street.

Lost or Misaid,
A CERTIFICATE for 25 shares of the
Marine Insurance Company of Alexan-
dria, from No. 5693 to 5722 inclusive—20
of which were indorsed as transferred to Paul
Bent, on the 27th March, 1802. This Cer-
tificate is suspected to have been lost in Balti-
more some time between last February and
this day. Information thereof, given to the
office of the above company, or to this office,
will be thankfully acknowledged.
November 15. law6w

Hardware.
PATON & BUTCHER'S,
Have received by the ship *LEONIDAS* Captain
M. KINZEY, from LIVERPOOL, a complete
assortment of
IRONMONGERY:

AMONGST WHICH ARE,
Crowley steel, No. 3, Millington,
Ditto, of very superior quality
Tin Plate, in boxes
Shovels and Spades
Also, a few cases of Razors, 6 blades to one
handle
Patent ditto
Penknives, and black tip and ivory handle
Knives and Forks, of very superior quality.
ALSO,
For sale, of the tan-yard of *ERRA KINSEY* and
Co.

Two thousand Spanish Hides.
September 22. eod2woav2m
GERMAN GOODS.

104 packages now landing from the
ship *Hero*, capt. Cole, from Bremen, which
will be sold on moderate terms, by
Robert Young.
October 3. ddt-law6t

FOR SALE,
Fork in barrels
New York prime and cargo beef
Hyson skin and } **TEAS**
Souchong
Russia Duck, and
A few kegs Essence of Spruce, by
Daniel Murgatroyd.
May 6. eo

Just Received and for Sale
By the Subscribers,
A choice cargo of **MAHOCANY**,
From the Bay of Honduras, of different
lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the
log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,
Sugar in hogheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto, by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hoghead
Liverpool Stowed Salt
And Logwood.
Nathaniel Wadles & Co.
October 18. law3m
Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of Tuesday the 14th instant,
a negro man, named **BEN**, the prop-
erty of the subscriber, broke the jail of Prince
George's county, where he had been put for
security, and made his escape; in his escape
he was accompanied by a white man of
the name of **EARL**, who had been committed
for robbery. EARL said he was a sea-faring
man, a native of Philadelphia, that his father
had been sailing master of the United States
ship Congress, whilst under the command of
Captain Decatur, and is now commodore of
the gun boats stationed off New-Orleans. He
is about 5 feet 10 inches high, slender made,
about 24 or 25 years old, and has light brown
or sandy colored hair. I think it is probable
he may carry BEN with him and pass him as
his slave until he has an opportunity of selling
him. Whilst in jail EARL's clothing was a
blue India cotton seaman's jacket, and trousers
of the same. BEN is a shoemaker and gar-
dener by trade, he is also a tanner, and can be
a very expert house servant—he is about 38
years of age, and from 5 feet 6 to 5 feet 8 in-
ches high, stout and square built, has very wavy
hair, red eyes, flat nose, and a black com-
plexion—he is a fellow of considerable address
and great plausibility, disposed to be rather
pert and impudent, especially when intoxica-
ted, but is easily reduced to submission.

I will give a reward of Thirty Dollars to
any person who will secure him in any jail so
that I may get him again, or to any person
who will apprehend him and bring him to me
I will give a reward as follows: If taken 100
miles or upwards from home I will give 50
dollars, if taken from 40 to 100 miles from
home I will give 40 dollars, or if taken within
40 miles of this place I will give 30 dollars,
besides defraying reasonable expences in bring-
ing him home.
All masters of vessels and others are here-
by forewarned from harboring, employing or
carrying off said Negroe, as I will prosecute
whoever shall do so with the utmost rigor of
law.

THOMAS MUNDELL.
Wheeler's Ferry, near Piscataway,
Prince George's county, Mary-
land, 28th October, 1806. law6t

NOTICE.
BY virtue of a power executed by
Augustine J. Smith and Henry Rose, to se-
cure the payment of 5000l. with interest, I
shall on the first day of January, 1807, ex-
pose to sale for ready money, at Fairfax court-
house, so much of the tract of LAND sold
and conveyed by Battaile Fitzhugh to the said
Smith and Rose on the 2d day of September,
1797, (the same being part of the Ravens-
worth tract in Fairfax county) as will pay the
sum of 2263l. part of the said 5000l. with in-
terest on 1677l. part of the same 2263l. from
the first day of January, 1799, and on the bal-
ance thereof from the first day of October in
the same year.
THOMAS FITZHUGH.
October 20. law11J

THE FOLLOWING
New and Valuable Medicine,
Is just received for SALE, by the Subscriber,
at his Store in King-street.
PRICE—Two DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

Dr. Tissot's
Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.
NOTHING is of mere importance than
the preservation of health—this com-
mon place remark however is too often forgot-
ten, whilst we are active and strong—and pre-
vention of pain, which is superior to its cure,
is not sufficiently attended to by any descrip-
tion of persons. Among those disorders which
require the most early and unremitting efforts
to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger
claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheu-
matism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints,
Sprains, Glands, the Stone and Gravel, the
Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains
from whatever cause they may have originat-
ed—and hence every relief which can be ad-
ministered is too valuable to be forgotten.—
Those persons whose avocations peculiarly ex-
pose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious
always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring
persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to
carry with them that medicine which will
counteract the unpleasant effects of their peril-
ous duties, and especially those pains to which
their situation most expose them. To those
who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and
other warm climates, they will be found upon
trial to convey the most lasting service, and
will gradually destroy all tendency to disease
in the human frame, and preserve health and
vigor. Although a great variety of prescrip-
tions have been published to cure the disor-
ders enumerated above, none has yet equalled
the **GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS** of
Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated through-
out the European continent, and whose un-
bounded benefits are fully authenticated by
certificates already published of gentlemen so
well known in America, being of the first con-
sequence in the state of Maryland: General
Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson,
Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank
of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Ma-
cubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.
Certificate of Dr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.
About three weeks since I was most violent-
ly attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout
my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not
to be able to turn in my bed without assistance,
proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold;
on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tis-
set's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accord-
ingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George
Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the applica-
tion of which, under God, have perfectly re-
stored me to health. I am therefore induced
with confidence to recommend this medicine
as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.
Baltimore, July 22d, 1804.
*Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness
maker*

It would be an act of injustice to withhold
my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor
Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have
experienced a very unequivocal instance of
their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with
two severe attacks of what is usually called
Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered,
but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in
walking when I left home; to this were joined
violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the af-
fection, and I had feared the disorder would
accompany me through life; but providential-
ly was recommended to apply to George Dob-
bin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and
after using only one bottle, found myself per-
fectly liberated from my disorder, and am now,
thank God, as free from pain as if I never had
been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate
so powerfully on myself, I determined to ap-
ply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven
months old, who was then reduced almost to
a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after
administering it four times to him, his com-
plaint was entirely removed, and he is now re-
covering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.
Baltimore, July 28, 1806.
James Kennedy, sen.
Alexandria, September 10.

Subscribers to the Assembly's Missi-
onary Magazine, the Panoplist, and the Me-
dical Repository, are requested to call for their
numbers as above. law

The Subscriber has received
The following ARTICLES,
Which he offers for Sale very low:
15 hogheads first quality St. Croix
Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy
10 hogheads well flavored 4th proof Je-
maica rum
80 barrels New-England Rum.
AND ON HAND,
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson Skin, and
First quality Souchong
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled
Port, very old WINES.
A few cases claret, superior quality
Cogniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
New-England rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, alum, madder, copperas, & roll
brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns
James Sanderfon.
September 17. d

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, having
addition to his former stock, added
**A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;**
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities,
Loaf and Lump ditto.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
Best green Coffee.
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Medicia,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and Net
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,
Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground
ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,
rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and
spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floatant
indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,
spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-
glish and country made gunpowder, segars,
and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior
quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper,
demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been
selected with care, and will be disposed of at
the very lowest terms.
July 16. d
FOR SALE,
Kanhaway Land, of the first quality;
ONE thousand acres, lying on Duck creek,
which is a branch of Elk river into which
empties, about 40 miles above the con-
fluence of Elk with the great Kanaway.
It is a parallelogram—finely watered—Duck
creek permeating every side.
In a letter from Mr. Triplett, the surveyor,
I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as
he ever surveyed, and that the high ground is
fertile. Mr. D. Reider also informs me that
he has seen persons who have been on the land,
and who speak of it in the highest terms.
It lies about 25 miles N. E. of Kanaway
court-house; in a healthy country, eligible sit-
uation, and proffers to the industrious every
comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and
extensive grazing.
Five Dollars per acre are expected for this
tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in
two annual instalments; or property in Alex-
andria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in
exchange.
THOMAS DAVIS.
Alexandria, June 7th. eo

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